

B. F. TAYLOR,
Sole Agent.
Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.
HONGKONG, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

報新 ESTABLISHED 1881. 電港

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.
LIMITED, LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

NEW SERIES No. 4102.

日九廿月十年八十二緒光

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902.

五拜禮 號八廿月一十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 11,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 8,910,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
TOKYO. KOBÉ.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARIS BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

On 6 months, 4 per cent.
On 3 months, 3 per cent.
TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000 \$14,750,000
Silver Reserve.....\$4,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. R. SHEWAN, Chairman.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq., J. C. Michelau, Esq.,
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq., J. M. Moser, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., H. Schubart, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Paid up Capital.....£ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., C. Ewens, Esq.,
Chow Tung Shang, Esq., J. Lauts, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. FICKE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....\$5,180,000
Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office:—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VOUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 12 " 4 1/2 "

N. G. EVANS,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [17]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael:
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.
CANTON. PEKING.
CHEFOO. PENANG.
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.
CHUNKING. TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months..... 2 1/2 %

" 6 " 3 1/2 %

" 12 " 4 1/2 %

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS.....£800,000

RESERVE FUND.....£650,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 1/2 %

" 3 " 3 %

T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [11]

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Rooms specially reserved for Captains
of the Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [1116d]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS

SHANGHAI.....Magellan.....G. Phillips, R.N.R. About 29th Nov. Freight only.

YOKOHAMA.....Dombay.....H. S. Bradshaw.....About 4th Dec. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c.....Parranajatta.....F. J. Fox.....Npon, 6th Dec. Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI.....Valette.....W. B. Palmer, R.N.R. About 6th Dec. Freight or Passage.

SINGAPORE.....Tient in.....W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. About 10th Dec. Freight only.

MARSEILLES.....LONDON and Shanghai.....E. Spicer, R.N.R. Noon, 10th Dec. Freight or Passage.

AN TWERP.....

(See Special Advertisement).

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ. (Passing through the Inland Sea).

PENANG, COLOMBO and BOMBAY.

PASSENGER SEASON 1903.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH

and LONDON DIRECT....."MALTA".....6,064 Tons.....28th March, 1903.

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.....

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES

*KIAUTSCHOU.....WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

*BAVERN.....WEDNESDAY, 24th December.

*KONIG ALBERT.....WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1903.

*PRINZESS IRENE.....WEDNESDAY, 21st January, 1903.

*DARMSTADT.....WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1903.

*KARLSRUHE.....WEDNESDAY, 18th February, 1903.

*PREUSSEN.....WEDNESDAY, 4th March, 1903.

*HAMBURG.....WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1903.

*PRINZ HEINRICH.....WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.

*SACHSEN.....WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1903.

*KIAUTSCHOU.....WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1903.

*BAVERN.....WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.

*KONIG ALBERT.....WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Calling at AMSTERDAM.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1902, at NOON, the Steamship

"KIAUTSCHOU" of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Captain Phuneschloss, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at

NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 8th December, Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 9th December, and Parcels

will be received at the Agency Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 9th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [563c]

Entimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

WEDDING PRESENTS!

A new and splendid assortment of

Fancy Leather Goods, Electro-Plated Ware, Decorative Table Glassware, Pretty

Dessert Services, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Gold and Silver Mounted Amber Cigar

Holders.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

A splendid variety of

Mechanical and other Toys, Dolls, Horses and Carts, Rocking Horses, Noah's Arks,

&c., &c., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,

GADSBURY'S CHOCOLATES IN FANCY BOXES,

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [732c]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [17]

Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency and

Acidity of the Stomach.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

Late Danks, Crutchfield & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [568d]

Entimations.

BOVRIL AT THE FRONT.

Bovril has played such a conspicuous part in South Africa that it forms no inconsiderable

feature of the story. The "Lancet" has had frequent references to Bovril in the reports of

the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Nearly every newspaper correspondent has

had to refer to Bovril to make his story complete. Rudyard Kipling and Baden-Powell

have written their Bovril stories. Over 500 British hospitals and similar public institutions

use and prescribe Bovril, not b. of tea, but Bovril.

The reason is not far to seek. Bovril is a nourisher as well as a stimulant. It contains

the albumen and fibrine, the sustaining properties of the beer. It is this fact, together with

its absolute purity, that commends Bovril to physicians and scientists, and proves in practice

what it demonstrates in analysis. [C]



UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS GOODS AND PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best quality.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.....THOMAS SKINNER.

SUPERINTENDENT.....ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

24]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maiduru, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address:—"MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State

Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail

and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Ichihara, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura,

Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinohara, Yoshio, Yunkobara and other Coals.

563c] N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

CHRISTMAS

HAMPERS.

ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICEST WINES AND

SPIRITS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Apply to

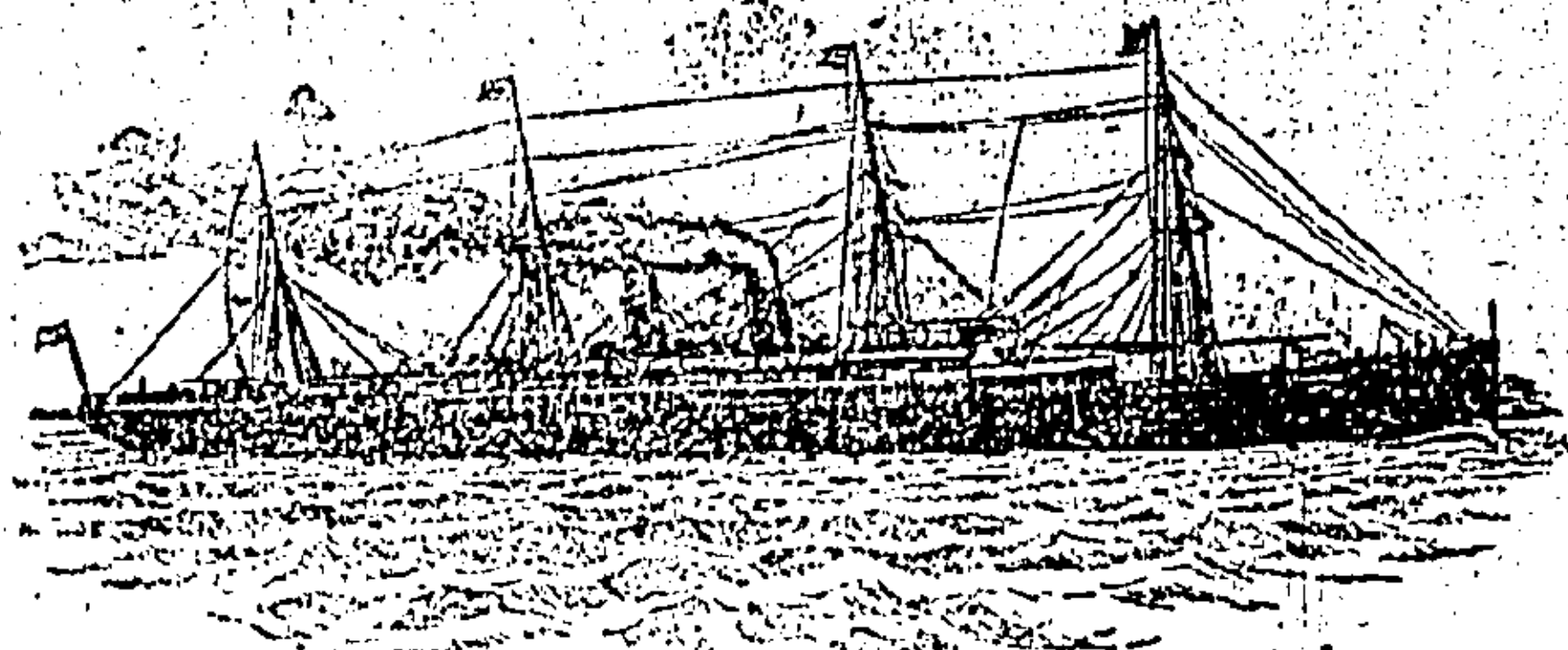
H. PRICE & CO.,

12, Queen's Road.

<

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 6th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	SATURDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd December, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 31st December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 8th January, 1903, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 24th January, 1903, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1903, at Noon.
"GOPTIO"	TUESDAY, 10th February, 1903, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 6th December, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec., 1902.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec., 1902.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 31st Dec., 1902.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb., 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
MARBURG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	3rd Dec.	Freight.
Niedermeyer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PANANG.)		
SUEVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	17th Dec.	Freight.
Borck	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
ADRIA	NEW YORK VIA PORTS.	30th Dec.	Freight.
Schaarschmidt			
ALESIA	GENOA AND HAMBURG.	31st Dec.	Freight.
Schonfeldt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PANANG.)		
NURNBERG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	13th Jan.	Freight.
Jaburg	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	1903.	
SILESIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	27th Jan.	Freight and
Hajtle	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PANANG.)	1903.	Passengers.
WURZBURG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	10th Feb.	Freight and
Blaser	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	1903.	Passengers.
C. FERD. LARISZ	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	24th Feb.	Freight.
Fuchs	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PANANG.)	1903.	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1902,
at 2 P.M.
at No. 16, PRAYA CENTRAL,
near the Douglas S.S. Co.'s Wharf,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:
SATSUMA AND CLOISONNE VASES and
PLATES, TEA SETS, OIL PINTING,
FIRE SCREENS, LACQUERED IVORY
INLAID PANELS, IVORY CARVINGS,
JAPANESE VASES, SILK HANDKER-
CHIEFS, OLD BRONZES, &c., &c.,
(RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM JAPAN).
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [1291d]

Entimations.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE
OF WILLIAM GEORGE, Late
OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, MAR-
INE ENGINEER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court
has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance
No. 3 of 1869, made an Order limiting to the
31st day of JANUARY, 1903, for sending in
Claims against the above Estate.
All Creditors are hereby required to send
their Claims to the Undersigned before the
said Date.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1902.
J. W. NORTON-KYSHE,
Official Administrator.



NOTICE.

OCCUPIERS OF DOMESTIC BUILD-
INGS are hereby requested to co-operate
with the Board in its efforts to combat PLAGUE
by thoroughly cleaning their Dwellings and
Servants' Quarters between the 15th November
and 15th December next.

After the 15th December, the Board proposes
to strictly enforce the provisions of the By-laws
governing "Domestic Cleanliness and Ventila-
tion," and the Board will, if on inspection it be
found necessary, direct its officers to cleanse
and disinfect premises under the provisions of
the By-laws for the "Prevention or Mitiga-
tion of Epidemic, Endemic, or Contagious
Disease."

By Order of the Board,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Office,
5th November, 1902. [1185d]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of
the year 1902 at the RATE OF FIFTY
CENTS per Share (or FIVE PER CENT on the
Capital of the Company) will be PAYABLE at
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK,
HONGKONG, on and after SATURDAY, the
20th instant on WARRANTS to be obtained
from the Undersigned. Local Shareholders
are requested to apply to the Company's Office
for their Warrants.

The DIVIDEND will also be PAYABLE
AT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK,
SHANGHAI, on Presentation of Warrants there,
on and after the same Date.
The REGISTER OF SHARES will be
CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th instant,
until TUESDAY, the 2nd December, both
Days inclusive, during which Period NO
Transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1902. [1229d]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS
of this Company will be held in the CITY HALL,
Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1902, for
the purpose of discussing and, if thought fit,
approving the Directors' Proposals for Con-
struction of a New Dock as contained in the
Circular to Shareholders dated the 22nd
September, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. inclu-
sive on the 8th December.

By Order of the Board,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong 25th November, 1902. [1285d]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above Company will be held at the Com-
pany's TOWN DEPOT, 2, Lower Albert Road,
Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 8th day of
December, 1902, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the
purpose of presenting the Report of the Direc-
tors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st
July, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 25th November to the
8th December, 1902; both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [1243d]

NOTICE.

WE, THE BAN AN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED, of Victoria, Hongkong,
hereby give Notice that in consequence of
change of owners, we have applied to the
Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Mer-
chant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the
ship "ESMERALDA," of Hongkong Official
Number 95,559 of Gross Tonnage 1,495 tons.
Register Tonnage 965 tons, heretofore owned
by the China and Manilla Steamship Company
Limited for Permission to change her name to
"AN PHO," and to have her registered in the
New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned
by The Ban An Steamship Company Limited.

Any Objection to the proposed change of
name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping
at Hongkong within 7 days from the Appear-
ance of this Advertisement.
Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, the 20th day
of November, 1902. [1260d]

Entimations.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, 1902.

As no Scotsman can attend the Ball on
the 28th instant, but as a Subscriber, the
Names of including Subscribers (Naval and
Military included) should be sent to the Undersigned
as early as possible. To prevent in-
convenience to gentlemen attending the Ball
they are specially reminded that the Invitation
card counterfoil will be collected ON EN-
TERING THE HALL.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [1277d]

HONGKONG REGATTA.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RE-
GATTA will be CLOSED TO-MOR-
ROW, the 29th instant, at 7 P.M. sharp.
Entries for the Light G.G. Men-of-War
Cutters, Gigs and Whalers will be post Entries.
FRANK W. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary, V.R.C.

C. M. GALE,
Hon. Secretary, H.K.B.C.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [1279d]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

HAVING just received a New Consign-
ment of FRESH AUSTRALIAN
CREAMERY BUTTER, the Company is
now prepared to supply Customers as before.
Prices as usual.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [1275d]

SALT

HERRINGS

FROM

SCOTLAND.

\$5 A KEG.

RITCHIE & Co.,

Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1902. [167d]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM-
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 24th Nov., 1902. [138d]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.
PRICE 50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts).
Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 20th Nov. 1902. [1595d]

DROZ & Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
STEAM FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1864.
ST. IMIER, SWITZERLAND.

SPECIALITIES:
LEVER WATCH & CHRONOMETERS.
TRADE MARKS:
MAXIM, BERNI, &c.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS
by competent European experts at
Moderate Rate.

NO. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1901. [1626d]

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

H. RUTTONJEE begs to inform the Pub-
lic of Hongkong, Kowloon and Coast
Ports that having secured the services of a
First Class Competent Pastry Baker, with a
very long experience in his business, he is in
a position to make splendid CHRISTMAS
CAKES this year. He used to hardly assure his
numerous kind patrons that no efforts will be
spared to make his XMAS CAKES of the
finest and most expensive ingredients
obtainable.

10% Discount for Cash.
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
Nos. 39 and 40, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [1807d]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DAMON MERCHANTS, JEWEL-
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
FASTMAN'S
KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.
"OMEGA" is the best "THREE YEARS"
guarantee given to every purchaser.
40, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Wagon's Building.

Hotels.

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,

J. H. DOWNS,
Manager.

KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Luncheon Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. THE MANAGER. [1339c]

"BOA VISTA,"
(HOTEL SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),
MACAO.

THE most select Hotel in the Far-East, beautifully situated, over-looking the sea, and
affords comfortable accommodation for travellers.

The strictest supervision as to food and cleanliness is exercised by a European Manager.

Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

Entimations.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT

GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for

SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, HÆMORRHOGE AND ULCERATION

of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale

by

THE PETER SYS COMPANY,

(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers)

9, Old China Street,
Shanghai.

12th October, 1902. [121d]

WING CHEONG.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JADESTONEWARE,
CURIOS, SILKS, CARVED IVORYWARE, AND GRASSCLOTHS,
AND

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

No. 35, Queen's Road Central.

Next Door Messrs. LANE, CHAWFOOD & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [1256c]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

(Continued from page 5.)
say for the present is this—that since the Government have recognised the grand principle of compensation, so far as we are concerned, as representatives of the people on this Council, we have no objection whatever to the second reading of this Bill. Of course, when the Council goes into committee on the Bill we shall very likely wish to offer a few remarks for the consideration of the Government. There is no provision made, for instance, for the spreading or the unspreading of the population by this Bill. The laws of County legislation forbid regulations that unhouse populations unless adequate provision is made beforehand. We will say the Chinese population is 150,000 and that the new regulations will unhouse eight in twenty: then sixty thousand persons will be without habitation. Should not the Government first make provision for these people? It seems to me that in a Bill of this kind some attention should be given to the poorer classes of the people and the prevention of overcrowding in future. Of course the tramway, when it is completed, will assist us to a certain extent, but at the same time I think the Government would be advised to give its attention to a scheme for the providing of house accommodation for the working classes. I think it is in that direction that we should proceed. With these few remarks I beg to support the reading of this Bill. (Applause by Hon. Wei Yuk.)

Hon. C. S. Sharp.—I think we may well congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the last Public Health and Buildings Bill has been withdrawn, and that some time has been spent in devoting attention to the Bill now before us, for it is evident that such additional time has been well employed, as the new Bill in very many of its particulars shows very great improvement on its predecessor, and I would even go so far as to say that what in some particulars was rather an absurd Bill has been turned into one of much more reasonable and workable character. I fully approve of the spirit of this Bill, which I think will be welcomed by the thinking portion of the community as a step distinctly in the right direction—the direction of setting our house and Colony more in order from a sanitary point of view, and thereby assisting in putting a stop to the necessity for the heavy expenditure entailed of recent years in combating the epidemics which have unfortunately visited this port, to say nothing of removing the serious disabilities and inconveniences from which the important commercial interests of the port have been suffering from some cause. I am a firm believer in the saving virtues of more light and air as one of the best means in assisting to combat and remove these epidemics and diseases, of which we have unfortunately had far too much of recent years, and this Bill will undoubtedly go far to provide this remedy, but there is an old proverb that one may be able to lead a horse to the water, but not be able to force him to drink when he is got there, and we shall still have to see if the occupiers of houses can be induced to avail themselves properly of all the sanitary measures which will be provided by this Bill. It is well, too, to remember that the experience of the past year goes some way to show that with the present existing laws, and a timely cleansing well ahead of the season when these diseases usually make their appearance, and other sanitary precautions taken in good time, such as the use of rats, &c., these outbreaks can be considerably mitigated; if indeed they cannot be prevented altogether; at all events there seem to be some reasonable grounds for such a belief. So no interests will undoubtedly be pinched by the measures in contemplation, and no doubt some matters in the Bill will require amendment or modification in Committee, but the main principles of the Bill, I think, are to be commended. The question arises whether the measures in contemplation are of too drastic a nature, and this is a point to which it will be necessary to give the most careful attention. There must undoubtedly be a point at which the necessary items of expense and expediency come in, the cost as weighed against the advantage proposed to be gained. Shall we be paying too dear for our whist? Shall we be driving away Chinese population from the Colony, and thus bring loss to the community and all its interests, possibly by causing living expenses to go up to such a point that labour will become so much dearer and scarcer, and thus cut off one of the advantages

from which this Colony has hitherto derived much of its prosperity as a manufacturing and distributing centre? I confess to having some misgivings about this. A very large number of the inhabitants, it seems pretty certain, must be displaced if the provisions of the Bill are enforced, and the anxious question arises how the housing of these displaced ones is to be provided for. It can hardly be wise or prudent for a Government which should, and no doubt does, have the best interests of the Colony at heart to put into force measures having such effects without at the same time taking up the question of providing remedial measures for such effects of its legislation and one would have liked to hear a good deal bearing on this most important point, and I cannot help thinking it most unfortunate, to put it in the mildest form, that Government has said nothing on this matter. As to the many technical bearings of the portion of the Bill specially relating to building it is hardly possible for a non-expert to say exactly how these will work out in practice, but we have had considerable assistance in forming some appreciation of these from results of the researches the various property owners made through their professional advisers. One thing I feel sure the community ardently desires to arrive at in regard to those matters, if possible, is some sort of finality in regard to such legislation. I observe that Mr. Chadwick in his remarks on the Bill he drew up says that his Draft Ordinance "has for its object the avoidance of the necessity for further sanitary legislation for the next few years," which qualification is in a sense rather disquieting, say the least, and is likely to be productive of considerable misgivings on the part of those interested in property here, as well as on the part of the general public; for since the first visitation of the plague in 1894 we have had no fewer than four new or amended Ordinances brought into force relating to building, the last as late as 1901, and eleven relating to sanitation and kindred matters, and the Bill now before us proposes to repeal in part or in full no fewer than 23 Ordinances, all relating to building and sanitation, and passed in the comparatively short space of the past 15 years, and this continual introduction of new legislation bearing on the same subjects cannot fail to have, and does have, the effect of creating misgivings and great uncertainty in the mind of the public, which must be bad for the place and its prospects. If only the public could be reassured on this point it would, to say the least, be a very great benefit all round. Another matter closely identified with these measures is the provision of an adequate staff in the Sanitary and Public Works Departments to ensure their being efficiently carried out. Without these the objects aimed at by the Bill will be considerably impaired, if not nullified, and I would desire to make strong representations on this point. In regard to the question of compensation, there will no doubt be some difference of opinion. This question of compensation for disturbance is no doubt a thorny one, but it has nevertheless to be handled and personally I think that Crown lessees have many good and valid reasons to adduce why they should not be treated any worse in respect of this than the home laws allow in like instances. I understand that is the ground they take up in this matter, and a very reasonable ground it seems to me. In ordinary everyday life if two persons enter into an agreement and if subsequently one of the parties to the agreement desires to vary or modify any of the terms thereof, such could only be done by mutual arrangement, and by the payment of compensation for any loss to the other party which might be shown to be brought about by the changes proposed, and so in like manner with changes necessitated by this Bill. The Government days gone by have leased certain lands on certain terms and conditions to certain lessees, and it is now proposed to in various ways modify the terms of these Crown leases, or to impose conditions connected with the use and enjoyment of the land which were not in existence when the Government sold the land and which will to some extent interfere with rights in the properties concerned. Broadly speaking it appears to me that if the laws have been observed by the Crown lessees, the law governing the laying out of their property, and that relating to the construction and occupation, &c., of the buildings, if all these have been complied with, and if another law be now introduced and put into force modifying or altering these conditions of the Crown leases,

even although such modifications may be intended for the benefit of the Colony and public at large, the Government has all fairness ought to bear the expense of this and compensate Crown lessees fairly for the sacrifices involved. Reform has been asked for by the Colony, and this Bill seems to provide for a large measure of this, and we should feel satisfied that this is being done, for reforms have undoubtedly been greatly needed. But these other considerations have also to be reckoned with, and it would be a very un-British-like proceeding to meddle with well established and recognized rights without due compensation. I trust therefore that in dealing with this most vital point fairness, if not liberality, will be the motto governing the practice. Much has been alleged at times as to the iniquities of the landlord class, but I look upon that as a sort of natural antipathy on the part of the *hoi polloi* of rent paying mankind towards the comparatively few rent receivers, commonly dubbed the "grasping, rack-renting landlords," but it must be recollected that these last have their rights as well as the others, rights which have always been most jealously guarded by the British legislature, and in this case rights under which they hold their lands from the Crown appear to be threatened with serious alterations or modifications by this Bill, which provides for some measure of compensation, but to my idea further compensation in certain respects is necessary. Another most important point seems to me to be the absolute necessity, if the provisions of this Bill are to be put into force, that the matter of resumptions, and subsequent laying out of such resumed properties be only carried out under some well considered and definite plan. We have a pretty bad example before us of the evils resulting from the haphazard style in the past of laying out the town, and it will never do to let anything of that sort become the fashion in regard to resumption and subsequent laying out. It may be said with truth that in nearly every respect the necessity for this Bill has been brought about by the necessity for repairing the evil resulting from past neglect and faulty legislation.

Hon. G. W. F. Playfair.—Your Excellency, in the first place I desire to express thanks to the two experts whose labours and investigations fully justified the petition sent home to the Secretary of State. Thanks are also due to Mr. Chamberlain for so promptly taking notice of it, and thanks to the Government for taking the steps to put it through. The Bill, which is a large and comprehensive one, and one which should do a great deal to remove the black record of overcrowding, filth, and insanitary conditions with their natural concomitant of disease and plague. I was very much amused at the Attorney-General trying to say black was white over a certain clause at the end of that petition, but I repudiate the construction he tried to put upon it. As chairman of that committee which sent in the petition, I utterly repudiate it on my own behalf and on those who signed it. It does not stand to reason that any sensible person would accept the construction put upon it. I may say personally that I am thoroughly in favour of this Bill. Personally, the alterations and additions which have been made in the new addition to the Bill I thoroughly approve of. In fact, it was almost in line with what I stated in the month of July, but as regards slum properties, I am afraid the Senior Unofficial Member rather took upon himself too much when he included me in saying he was speaking for the unofficial members, for he has not consulted the unofficials and I have to repudiate anything he said in favour of more compensation. I am not at all in favour of compensation for cubicles. The Senior Unofficial member referred to the landlords getting as much per cent.—that is the root of the whole matter, no more, because they get far more than from any ordinary investment; and why should they be considered? They have put up the rentals at the least 100 per cent. in the last ten years. Are you asking the ratepayers to go and save them? There are two sides to that; the ratepayers have also to be considered. I am afraid the Senior Unofficial Member is rather holding a brief for the landlords. He referred to the displaced population. It is not proposed to displace the population all at once, and the process will act automatically. New houses will be built gradually; the tram will extend; and the

whole thing is a bugbear to think that it will be taken as a reason that the Bill should not be proceeded with on these lines. I had intended to go into matters on the report of the Commission appointed by Sir William Robinson, but I was glad to hear that the Attorney-General went into that thoroughly. It is a most important point to see the signatories of the petition. I simply wish to say for myself that I am thoroughly in accord with the Bill, and most intelligent people in the Colony are, notwithstanding the aspersions of my friend the Attorney-General. (Applause.)

H.E. Sir Henry Blake.—In view of some observations that have been made by one or two hon. members, especially by Mr. Sharp, I should be glad to explain in reference to this Bill that there is nothing in the Bill now before the Council that was not in the original Bill. The difference is that certain things have been deleted, and I think that if he looks over and compares the Bills the hon. member will see that except in a very few instances the one thing they had gone into in the new Bill was the compensation question. It is a repetition of a large portion of the Bill as introduced originally. We have considered it at length. The hon. member in his observations said very properly that there had been frequent legislation on the subject of sanitation, and the hon. member quoted quite a large number of measures which had been passed within the past few years on sanitation and deprecated the introduction of frequent intervals of fresh legislation. I quite agree with the hon. member in his view as to the inadvisability of that, but I think if you look over this Bill you will find it is a consolidation Bill and there is really very little fresh legislation in it. In the previous sanitation Ordinances are consolidated to enable the people of the Sanitary Department to have in their hands everything that is known in the Colony, everything that is law with reference to their particular duty; and instead of having to roam over the various Ordinances of the Colony during the past number of years and the Ordinances of this kind in force are brought together and placed in one Ordinance to which the Sanitary Department officials can refer. I think the hon. member will agree that it is better that the laws should be so consolidated than that the Sanitary Department should be compelled to look over a large number of Ordinances to make themselves acquainted with them and so on. A very large question that has been brought forward by the hon. member is the question of what is to be done with the large number of people who must be displaced by the operations of this Ordinance. I quite agree with that. But then, on the other hand, the Ordinance is not going to act at a moment's notice. Action must necessarily be slow and the broad question will present itself to us whether it is better that we should suddenly undertake a large measure of socialist legislation by the Government entering with the public money into competition with those whose business it is to build and supply houses for the accommodation of the people or whether we should leave that to the ordinary operation of commercial principles; and my own view is that it is better to leave it to the ordinary operation, especially here in Hongkong where there are societies and individuals who have money and are quite ready to supply it when they find that the public require it. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Playfair I must say I differ a little with him in his estimate with reference to the petition that was sent home, because I think that if he will take the trouble to read carefully Mr. Chadwick's report it has completely blown out of the water his own statement that the Government or the Public Works Department had neglected the recommendations made by Mr. Chadwick. However, I made these few observations because I understand the Attorney-General does not wish to answer them, as perhaps he has not studied these matters so carefully as I have done for two or three years. I earnestly hope that this Bill will go through and I hope we will find some finality in this necessary legislation on sanitary matters, and that the result will be, what we all hope, beneficial to this Colony and possibly in the future it may prevent the recurrence of these terrible epidemics of plague which have done so much mischief in the past. (Applause.)

The second reading of the Bill was proceeded with and afterwards the Council adjourned till next Thursday when the Ordinances will be discussed in detail.

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
WAKASA MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 29th Nov., at Daylight.
BINGO MARU.....	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 1st Dec., at 4 P.M.
IVO MARU*.....	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, NAGASAKI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 2nd Dec., at 4 P.M.
C.H. Butler.....	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between MOJI and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SYDNEY," Captain Nègre, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Polynesia*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that Port on the 13th December Direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 30th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [10000]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KORE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	1902-03
<i>Glenora</i>	G. E. Warner.....	3,750	Dec. 6
<i>Tacoma</i>	A. Dixon.....	2,811	Dec. 17
<i>Trenton</i>	J. Panten.....	9,666	Dec. 30
<i>Victoria</i>		3,592	Jan. 3

Steamers marked (*) have no passenger accommodation. The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [1874d]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire, Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

Hongkong, 28th Nov., 1902. [15]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 125, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [1280d]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ONE BROADWOOD PIANO.

Apply at—ROOM No. 146, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 7th August, 1902. [126d]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA," Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 6th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [14]

To be Let.

TO LET.

N.O. 1, LADDER STREET TERRACE, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, RICHMOND TERRACE. Apply to C. E. WARREN & CO., 30, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [1290d]

TO LET.

N.O. 4, KNUITSFORD TERRACE.—Kowloon. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [1261d]

TO LET.

SEVERAL NEWLY BUILT EUROPEAN HOUSES IN LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [1104d]

TO LET.

"WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD. Apply to LAU CHU-PAK, C/o A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 15th October, 1902. [1083d]

TO LET.

MEIRION No. 2, the Peak, 6-Room House near the Flagstaff, from 15th October, 1902. Apply to E. JONES HUGHES, Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [1053d]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD, BOWRINGTON, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. "THE RETREAT"—MT. KELLY, No. 2, RIFON TERRACE. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 17th September, 1902. [1200d]

TO LET.

NEW Kid Gloves, Fancy Dress Goods, Capes and Jackets, Flannels and Serges, Wool Shawls. Hongkong, 14th October, 1902. [1064d]

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YOU get an up-to-date Machine, built on honour, to wear a life-time. YOU get it for the Lowest Price at which such a machine can be furnished. YOU will receive careful instruction from a competent teacher at your home. YOU can obtain necessary accessories direct from the Company's offices. YOU will get prompt attention in any part of the world; our offices are everywhere, and we give careful attention to all customers, no matter where their machines may have been purchased. YOU will be dealing with the leading sewing machine manufacturers in the world, having an unequalled experience and an unrivalled reputation to maintain—the strongest guarantee of excellence and fair dealing.

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- D.—HENNESSY'S FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, 1872 VINTAGE, RED CAPSULE ... 36.00 3.00

OUR BRANDIES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE PURE COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a matter of age and vintage.

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DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CHINA WARES. PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS, ROCHESTER LAMPS, WHITE-TURKISH TOWELS, COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

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DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS. GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 37 1/2 lbs. Net ex Factory. \$3.50 per Bag of 25 lbs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1902. [10]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis-Alexandre's Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. Nos. 11 & 13, Queen's Road Central. [19]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902.

PANDERING TO LANDLORDS.

A perusal of the discussion that followed the introduction of the second reading of the Public Health and Buildings Bill into the Legislative Council at the meeting yesterday discloses one salient feature of the constitution of our legislature, and that feature, it must be patent to the ordinary reader, is the protection of the land-owning class as against the interest of the ratepayers in general. With the single exception of the Hon. G. W. F. Playfair, we have to characterise the whole body of our unofficial representatives as so many mouthpieces for and on behalf of the land interests of Hongkong. Far too much has already been made of vested interests in the Colony, and a great deal more is expected of that constitutional fairness of our method in dealing with vested interests to secure and to obtain for the land owners the fullest measure of benefit irrespective of the cost it may entail upon the taxpayers of whatever class or denomination to whom they may belong. When the hon. member alluded to the remarks of the Senior Unofficial Member as if he held a brief for the landlords he but really touched the keynote of the whole attitude of the Unofficial Members, with the exception of himself. It is representatives like the Hon. Playfair, whom we should like to see seated at the legislative board; his outspokenness of the landlords' avidity in exacting so much per cent., as being at the root of the whole matter, is much to be admired, and only echoes but the general belief in the Colony that it is this "so much per cent" on speculative prices that has, for the past few years, stood as a bar against any sanitary measures calculated, and advised as being for the best interests of Hongkong. It is not to be expected that if land jobbers elect to pay exorbitant prices on property in order for it to be re-assigned almost immediately after at still higher prices, calculating the enhanced values upon the inflated rentals which they have succeeded in extorting from helpless tenants, that these self same so-called landlords should enlist the sympathy of the Government, of our legislators, or of the hard pressed tax-payer. It is most unfortunate that the question of the resumption of insanitary properties should have been left in abeyance for so long after the report of the special Commission appointed by Sir William Robinson, and to which the Hon. Attorney General referred yesterday. For soon after the Spanish-American war, and the outbreak of trouble connected with the Boxer movement in the North, the temporary influx of Chinese families into the Colony from Canton and the mainland helped to stimulate the value of land in Hongkong. Seizing the opportunity, and making the most of it, land speculators were not slow to create a demand for land, at prices which, in their transactions during the years 1898-00, represented very large profits to themselves. This is no statement made at random, for the report of our great land company in Hongkong bears every evidence that enormous profits, made in 1899, were such as to be considered quite abnormal in the course of the company's business. This is but one instance of the many and large profits that were made by those whose business it was to profit by the rise and fall of land prices in Hongkong. It was equally certain that an unhealthy inflation in values could not be of long endurance, and properties, which were bought at preposterously high prices, began to show but a comparatively poor return, as the law of supply and demand commenced to resume its normal level. To talk about so much per cent, therefore, on the purchase prices of land especially on the basis of those that ruled during the speculative periods we have just mentioned, is but to convey an altogether erroneous appreciation of the exact value of those lands from the ratepayers' point of view in normal times. Whatever the basis of compensation may be we hope it will be taken as a safe rule that the assessment of values in proportion to the rentals of, say, the last three or five years, will not convey any accurate appreciation of land values. To go further back and take the

average of normal periods as the only safe basis to work upon, and a percentage value on that basis will show that tenants have been, and are still paying rents by way of interest far in excess of anything like the real capital that should be represented in various properties. The Hon. C. S. Sharp alluded to the advisability of attention being paid to a scheme for the provision of house accommodation for the working classes. In reply to that, H. E. the Governor stated, "Action must necessarily be slow and the broad question will present itself to us whether it is better that we should suddenly undertake a large measure of socialist legislation by the Government entering with the public money into competition with those whose business it is to build and supply houses for the accommodation of the people, or whether we should leave that to the ordinary operation of commercial principles; and my own view is that it is better to leave it to the ordinary operation, especially here in Hongkong where there are societies and individuals who have money and are quite ready to supply it when they find that the public require it." We have already seen what large and enterprising companies and corporations are capable of doing, as witness the new colony which has sprung up at the east end of the City under the auspices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company furnishes another example in the wisdom of housing their own labouring class, and it is wonder the Dock Company has failed to follow suit, although it has begun by providing quarters for the European staff, while the Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company has emulated the example of its sugar refining neighbours in Taikoo. It is idle talk and groundless fear to speak of the displacing of the working classes in Hongkong. This offers far too remunerative a field for the Chinese labouring classes, and so long as our industries and our public institutions and the Government find it paying and willing to meet the reasonable wages demanded by that class so long shall we find from the millions on the mainland a recruiting force ample enough for all the industrial and commercial needs of this Colony. We want not too much of pandering to the land owning class; it is the protection of the interests of the little fry to which attention must be given. The other class can, and do, look after itself in order to secure the largest measure of benefit irrespective of the cost to all other. The Hon. Playfair's repudiation of the Senior Unofficial Member's advocacy for more compensation in regard to cubicles will find echo with almost everyone who considers the interest of the tax-payer as much affected, if not a great deal more than that pampered class—the landowners of Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS EDWARDS, PIRY & CO. have been elected to membership of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

CRICKET.—The return match between Graingerover Cricket Club and H. M. S. Tamar will take place on the Naval ground at the Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon at 2.30.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Monday next, the 1st prox, is the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and in honour of the occasion a royal salute will be fired at noon.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Mr. A. H. Crook has been appointed an assistant master of Queen's College. He has already left England for Hongkong, and is expected here about the end of the year.

THE COLLAPSE INQUIRY regarding Nos. 30 and 32, Kowloon City Road, was resumed yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Hewitt gave further evidence, and the investigation was again adjourned.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.—The Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce strongly supports the suggestion for the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire.

A DOUBTFUL RUMOUR.—It is rumoured that Sir Ernest Satow has been summoned for the purpose of a conference which is likely to have important consequences, says a special cable to the N. C. D. News, dated 23rd inst.

FOOTBALL PRESENTATION.—To-morrow afternoon after the Club Rugby match Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the President of the Hongkong Football Club, will present the Six-A-Side Challenge Cup and medals to the winning team.

BY KIND PERMISSION of Col. Fremonger and officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening from 8 to 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME. March..... "The Union's Call"..... Ellenberg Overture..... "Romantic"..... Kier Bela Selection..... "The Shop Girl"..... Liza Cayll Intermezzo..... "Under the Moon"..... Gustav Reusch Selection..... "The Toreador"..... (Cayll) and Monckton Value..... "Daddy"..... Bucalossi. EXTRA Polka..... "Camade"..... Waldteufel God Save the King.

COTTAM & CO. FOR TRESS'S STRAW and FELT HATS.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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COTTAM & CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

STRAITS CURRENCY.—The Times of India has a leader on the question of the Straits Currency at the end of which it says: "But the gold basis is the all-important question and probably it will be found that the only solution of the problem lies in following the example of India."

JANET WALDORF CO.—There was no performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Co. last night, owing to the theatre being otherwise engaged, and for the same reason the company will not appear this evening. To-morrow night *Jingda* will be played and Sudermann's celebrated drama should prove a great attraction.

MR. H. N. MOODY, Consul to Siam, entertained the commander and officers of the Royal yacht *Maha Chakri* to a banquet at Buxey Lodge last evening. The band of the yacht was in attendance and toasts to H. M. the King and Crown Prince, were heartily responded to. The party are the guests of Mr. Moody, and have been favoured with an invitation to the Ball this evening, whether they will be escorted by Mr. Moody.

RIFLE MATCH.—A match between teams representing the Rifle Association and Royal Marines has been arranged, and will be fired on the Kowloon Range to-morrow, at 2 p.m. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot. Ten men a side; the best eight to count. The following will form the Rifle Association team:—Messrs D. Baldwin, J. Parkes, J. E. Crocker, J. Marshall, J. Pitt, E. J. Jeffery, R. Stewart, Corporal Angus, R.E., Sapper Robinson, R.E., and Mr. Lloyd, R.M.

RESIGNATION OF MR. A. HAUPT.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on 18th inst., a letter was read, dated 1st instant, from Mr. A. Haupt resigning his membership of the Committee in view of his approaching departure from the Colony. The Secretary reported that a reply had been sent to Mr. Haupt on 17th instant, acknowledging the receipt of his letter and thanking him for his services on the Committee during the past four and a half years.—Mr. C. Michelau was invited to fill the vacancy.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS BILL.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the copy of the Petition to His Excellency the Governor from the principal European landowners in the Colony regarding the Public Health and Buildings Bill 1902 (since withdrawn) was laid on the table and a letter read, dated 14th instant, from the Chairman of the European Landowners Committee enclosing a copy of letter to Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, conveying the opinion of the principal European Landowners that the second reading of the substituted Bill should be postponed for a month to enable the owners to thoroughly consider its provisions and asking the unofficial members to support them in their contention.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

DEBATED LAST EVENING.

The Union Church Literary Club last evening debated on, "The Freedom of the Press; should it be curtailed?" and a large number of members, including many ladies, assembled at the debating hall adjoining the Church.

Mr. H. Hursthouse opened the discussion, and referred to the evolution and slow but sure progress of the press since the time of Caxton. Coming to modern times, he was strongly opposed to the publication of preliminary Police Court proceedings, and feared that in many instances, the jury went to Court with the idea of trying the murderer and not the man suspected of crime. He also opposed railway companies issuing placards relating to fines &c. for offences committed on railways, and opined that it would be wiser, in some cases to close the doors of Parliament to the public.

Mr. T. H. Reid very ably answered in defence of the press which, he said, was required to supply readable, reliable, clear and healthy accounts of all that passed. Newspapers were a necessity of public life to reflect and conduct public opinion. One injustice against the press was that the law of libel was all in favour of the injured party, and lawyers were employed on the adventure system—no results no payment. Proprietors, however, were at present agitating for a reform of the Law of Libel.

Other speakers followed, and the question was put to the vote, with the result that a majority were unanimous that "the press deserves all its liberty, and more if it can get it."

CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

TO THE PHILIPPINES.

From the report of the meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held on the 18th inst., it appears that in accordance with the opinion expressed at the last monthly meeting further representations were made to the Government in a letter, dated 13th ultimo, in which attention was specially drawn to the facts of the case of the *sa Loong*, and asking His Excellency the Governor to reconsider this matter with a view to making the penalty a really deterrent one, i.e. imprisonment with hard labour in addition to, or instead of, the infliction of a fine. In answer the Colonial Secretary replied on the 17th ultimo stating that H.E. the Governor was awaiting an answer from the American Authorities on this subject, and that on its receipt further communications would be addressed to the Chamber. After some discussion it was agreed to wait another fortnight and then, failing a reply, make further enquiries from the Government as to the attitude they were prepared to assume on this subject.

COTTAM & CO. FOR WASHING CLOTHS.

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COTTAM & CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

COTTAM & CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

HOTELS AND CURRENCY.

STERLING BASIS ANNA, GKD.

Owing to the fall in exchange and the consequent loss being suffered, among others, by the principal hotels in the Colony the management have agreed that the tariff shall be on a gold basis. The Hongkong Hotel, the Peak Hotel and the King Edward Hotel adopt this tariff, on the 1st January next.

STORM WARNINGS.

FURTHER ACTION.

From the report of the proceedings of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting, held on the 18th inst., we take the following:—

In accordance with the decision arrived at the last monthly meeting a circular letter was on the 13th ult. addressed to all the Shipping firms and agencies in the Port asking them to collect information from their shipmasters on the subject of the publication of Storm Warnings and to send on their views to the Chamber in order that a better scheme for the diffusion of weather information by the Hongkong Observatory may be formulated for the consideration of the Government.

The Secretary reported that a number of replies had been received and, after some discussion on it was decided to ask the Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co., Messrs. Melchers & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Butterfield & Swire to each send a Shipping representative to form a Sub-Committee to report on the matter sent into the Chamber.

TROUBLE AT KONG MOON.

YAMEN BURNED.

MANDARINS MOBBED.

On the arrival of the West River traders, *Nam-King*, *See Yup* and *Cheung-Kong* this morning from West River ports, considerable excitement was caused amongst Chinese rice shippers when it became known that a riot had occurred at Kung-moon over the spirit and rice question. From information gleaned it appears that recently three mandarins of petty rank, viz. Messrs. Li, Keng Chun, and Leong had obtained privileges from Canton regarding the full control of the spirit and rice trade. Yesterday afternoon, these mandarins levied a tax on rice and spirits, with the result that the inhabitants resented, and stated that the present levying of taxes especially on rice is a huge squeeze, and considering the present price of rice, a tax levied was absurd. At any rate the mandarins refused to take notice of requests, and had all the rice and spirit shops closed. A huge gathering of the inhabitants then took place on the market square, and after debating the question, a gang composed of the rowdiest made a bee line for the mandarins' yamens, and demanded the re-opening of the rice and spirit shops, and the abolition of the rice tax. On being refused, the mob first stoned the houses, and after effecting an entrance smashed all the furniture and wound up by setting the yamens on fire. The chief mandarin was made prisoner, and after torturing him, and smashing his head, the mob left him more dead than alive. The more educated of the gentry and elders of the village, however, have petitioned the acting Viceroy at Canton, over the matter, and asked for the re-opening of the rice and spirit shops and a redress of their grievances.

THE WEST RIVER.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR TRAFFIC.

It appears from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that the Secretary reported that no reply had as yet been received from Sir E. Satow in answer to the representations on this subject conveyed in the letter from the Chamber of the 8th ult. A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, dated 20th ult., enclosing copy of H.E. the Governor's letter of 20th September last, supporting the requests of the Shipping Companies interested, and also a letter from the same source, dated 25th ult., enclosing copy of telegram from Sir E. Satow, dated 16th ult., stating that he would reply on receipt of a communication from the Consul-General at Canton on this subject. The Chairman said there was no official information to hand, but it was generally understood that the facilities asked for had been granted, subject to arrangements being made as to the ports of call to be selected.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Flagg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 28th at noon:—The barometer has fallen in Japan, and probably the low pressure area, lying over Manchuria yesterday, has moved Eastwards into the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high over Central China and relatively low to the E. of Formosa. Fresh monsoon along the coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—light or moderate winds; fine.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE. French (*Tonkin*) 30th inst. American (*Korea*) 4th prox. Indian (*Arratoon*) 5th prox. Canadian (*Albatross*) 11th prox. American (*Guellie*) 13th prox. American (*Hongkong*) 23rd prox.

The N. P. S. Co.'s steamer *Olympia* arrived at Victoria B.C., on the 26th inst., but it was generally understood that the facilities asked for had been granted, subject to arrangements being made as to the ports of call to be selected.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Changsha*, from Japan left for this port on 26th inst., p.m., and is expected to arrive on Monday, 1st prox.

The J. C. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arratoon* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port to-day 28th inst., at noon.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Hongkong* with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 25th inst.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUN HATS.

COTTAM & CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

COTTAM & CO. FOR PANAMA HATS.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(By special arrangement with "Der Osterreichische Lloyd.")

Noisy Scenes IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, 27th Nov., 9.25 p.m.

In the Reichstag Herr Kardoff brought in an amendment to the Customs Tariff Law proposing the acceptance *en bloc* of the Tariff rates proposed by the Commission; the amendment, with very few alterations, had been signed by the majority of all parties. The discussion was very lively and excited, and noisy scenes took place.

Reichstag and the Tariff.

A MAJORITY OBTAINED.

11.45 p.m.

Chancellor von Buelow has obtained a majority for the Customs Tariff from the Centrum and the Conservative party. The Government only agrees to an increase of duty on malt. The prospects of getting through with the Tariff before Christmas are improving.

Russia and Afghanistan.

An Anglo-Russian conflict with regard to Afghanistan is improbable. Lord Curzon is closely watching the situation, and is prepared to come to settlement.

The Venezuela Question.

An Anglo-German action against Venezuela with America's consent, is imminent. Castro is not under American protection.

Kaiser Strongly Denounces

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The funeral of Herr Krupp, the celebrated ordnance manufacturer, was very impressive. Emperor William addressed the Directorate and the workmen employed in the firm, reminding them that it was their duty to console and guard the widow and daughters of the deceased, who had become the victim of his unimpeachable integrity. He, as the German Emperor, would hold his shield over the house of Krupp and the memory of the deceased, who had always striven to do the best for the Fatherland, and more especially for the working classes. The calumnious attacks of the Social Democratic press were, in this instance, equal to murder, and he trusted the workmen would find the right way to make known to the working people of Germany that their association with the originators of this scandalous deed would, in future, be impossible.

Embezzlement.

PARIS INSURANCE CO. LOSS

3,000,000 FR.

The Director of the Paris Insurance Co., L'Esperance, has disappeared after embezzling 3,000,000 frs.

(Rulers).

Secession of an Unionist.

LONDON, November 26th. Mr. John C. Wason, M. P. for the Orkney and Shetland Isles, has seceded from the Unionist party. He was elected on the 24th December last, his opponents being Mr. Wood, the Liberal candidate who polled 201 votes, and Mr. Angier, Unionist, who polled 740 votes.

The Royal Visit to India.

H. M. S. *Renown* has left Malta for Genoa, where she will embark T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught who are to pay a visit to India.

The Coal Strike in France.

The French Coal-miners, with the exception of those in the Loire basin, have returned to work.

The P. and O. Company.

The *Telegraph* states that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have finally decided to keep their headquarters in the Thames, berthing their new large steamers at Tilbury Dock. The railway Companies have made considerable concessions.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain's Tour.

Mr. Chamberlain will stay at Mombasa from the 14th to the 17th December while the *Good Hope* is coaling at Zanzibar.

Funeral of Herr Krupp.

Herr Krupp has been buried at Essen. H. T. M. the German Emperor followed the hearse on foot.

The Education Bill.

Archbishop Walsh and the Irish hierarchy publicly condemn the Irish members for their failure to support the Education Bill.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS
BILL.

READ A SECOND TIME.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council proved a lengthy sitting for, apart from an unusually long agenda, the Public Health and Buildings Bill was down for the second reading. There was a full attendance of members, and the following discussion took place:—

Hon. Sir Spencer Beckett.—I beg to move the second reading of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which was read a first time at last meeting of this Council. The subject matter of the Bill has been before the public for such a very long time that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything at all in asking the Council to read this Bill for the second time, and the principle which is involved in the Bill, namely, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Colony, is one which must so obviously commend itself to the Council that again it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in introducing the Bill. Still the Bill is of such importance to the public generally and fraught with such advantages if it is passed in the shape in which it is now presented before the Council, that I think it will be interesting and I am sure instructive if I give a short history of the reasons which have led the Government to get the Bill presented here now in the shape in which it is. As far ago as 1893 the sanitary condition of the town having before that attracted very serious attention on account of the ravages of the plague in years previously and also that in 1898 Governor Sir Wm. Robinson appointed a Commission to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of properties in Hongkong, how such insanitary conditions might be improved, and by whom such improvements should be carried out; that is to say, at whose cost the improvements should be effected. On that Commission there sat the then Colonial Secretary and Sir Paul (then Mr. Chater, a member of the Council; Mr. T. H. Whitehead, then also a member of the Council; and there were Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Jackson, and Mr. Ede. It was appointed in 1899, and the Commission reported in 1898. They reported that there were many insanitary properties in the Colony and dwellings which in their then condition were "unfit for human habitation"; that in a number of the houses the back portions were "dark, ill ventilated, extremely dirty and in some cases were dens of filth." With respect to the means whereby the improvement of these undesirable state of things should be effected the Commissioners recommended, among other things, that in houses fronting streets less than 15 feet wide no cubicles should be allowed on ground floors. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Whitehead and Ede, were of opinion that in such cases cubicles should be prohibited altogether and that no cubicles should be permitted on any floors that had no window of not less than one-tenth of the floor space opening directly out into the external air; that in certain cases specified the owner should be "compelled to alter the construction of his house" so as to provide an open space at the back of not less than 40 square feet; that certain other structural alterations should be made by owners of houses; and that owners of private streets and lanes be required at their own expense to surface channel and light such streets and lanes and maintain them in a sanitary condition. They were the basic recommendations made by the Commission. The Commissioners then declared that there was "no need for the resumption of these (insanitary) properties," being of opinion that the alterations and improvements which they recommended would render the greater part of the houses "fit for habitation." In their opinion Government would only be called upon to resume where the owners could not be got to agree upon a combined plan for improvement or where the lots "are so small and the buildings on them of such dimensions that to make the needed improvements in them as they stand would leave the existing houses more or less useless for all practical purposes." Concluding their very valuable report the Commissioners state it to be their opinion *inter alia* that "it is necessary for the Government to resume insanitary properties generally and that insanitary properties should be improved in the manner recommended in the report and that such improvements should be carried out by the owners at their own cost," failing which "they should be carried out by the Government and the owners called upon to refund the cost." That was the opinion deliberately expressed by the Commission. Mr. Danby, who is of eminent character and good standing in this Colony, examined before the Commission, gave it as his opinion that there were a great number of dwellings in the City so insanitary as to be unfit for human habitation. In answer to Sir Thomas Jackson he said "There are a lot of cubicles in the Colony now which I would not allow; I do not understand why they are allowed to be there." That is very important, I think. Then you should give consideration to the next forcibly expressed opinion of Mr. Danby, a man well able to form an opinion on the subject with which he was dealing. In answer to the Chairman he stated:—"If you do away with cubicles on all the floors you depreciate the value of the property. I take it the owner would lose from \$1, to \$150 on each house. Supposing he had a house of three storeys he would lose the value of the cubicles on each of the floors; he would probably lose \$1 or \$150 or even \$2." Well, sir, the Commission having reported, the fact which not infrequently comes to subjects which are sent to special Commissions for report overlook this subject; nothing was done and it was not possible at the time to do anything. However, that may be, the feeling of

the community seemed to be that something should be done, and in the year 1901 there was a petition addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which was very largely signed by all the unofficial members of the Council except the Chinese members and signed, I think, by every architect in the place; that petition dwelt in language which in many cases it was impossible to say was too strong on the great danger which this insanitary condition of Hongkong laid upon every person inhabiting the Colony. The petition asked the Secretary of State to take into consideration the matter which had been laid before him and appoint a special Commission unconnected with the Colony to go out to the Colony, investigate the evils from which the Colony was suffering and report what could be done. And the petition added the request that to the Commission should be attached some independent sanitary expert to advise. This was done. Mr. Osbert Chadwick, than whom there is no more eminent civil engineer, came out along with Professor Simpson. In the concluding paragraph in the prayer of the petition it was asked that after receiving and considering the report of such Commission the Secretary of State would give directions for the recommendations of that Commission to be forthwith carried into effect. Bearing in mind the wishes of the public as expressed deliberately and forcibly in that petition the Government determined they would endeavour to do what they had been asked to do. In order to give effect to the recommendations they asked Mr. Chadwick and Prof. Simpson to prepare a Bill. A Bill was prepared accordingly with the very able efficient assistance of Mr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, and that Bill after receiving the close attention and consideration of those gentlemen was presented to this Government. The Bill was introduced into the house on the 7th of July last. As then introduced it was the product of Messrs. Chadwick, Simpson and Clark. Every word in it was placed there by themselves. Therefore it contained nothing but the recommendations of the Commissioners who had been invited at the request of the petitioners. Of course, if that Bill had gone to the second reading and subsequently to the house I should have asked and expected hon. members to have supported it, because the Bill did nothing more than that which they asked for themselves. They have asked for independent and competent persons to be sent out to report and recommend, and then they take the somewhat unusual but effective course of imploring that the Bill should be dropped from the Bill which gave effect to the recommendations that they had asked should be given effect to. Of course, we know it is one thing to ask and another to be satisfied with what you receive. So it turned out that the Bill after it was introduced in this Council perfectly in accord with the time with the requests and wishes, as far as the Government could understand them, of the public, met with considerable opposition, not because of the principle on which it is based, but as regards the details to which it was intended to give effect. So much was the Bill criticised by the architects, as to the provisions with which it dealt with the structural provisions of the Bill, and by persons who were affected by the Bill, such as landowners and others, this Government felt that the Bill could not be forced through the Council without the recommendations and criticisms being considered. In considering them the Government found many useful and valuable suggestions which they thought it right to adopt and give effect to. In fact, the reconsideration of the Bill generally made the Government withdraw the Bill which had been introduced, because it had then become apparent that the Bill which, at the time it was introduced, gave effect to the wishes of the people for whom it was designed, and ceased to do so at the later stage, and would not have been for the general benefit of the community if it had been forced through as it then stood. The result is that I introduced a second Bill, which meets in almost every respect, I believe, the objections that have been urged against the Bill as it first of all appeared. I believe now that the Bill as it stands will give effect to the recommendations of the experts, except in so far as it relates to those recommendations which were in accord with the recommendations of Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. Whitehead, and Sir Paul Chater. That is to say, it will be remembered that I pointed out to the Council that these gentlemen thought that no compensation should be given for anything at all, and that the owner should bear the cost of improvements. That was the recommendation of Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson, and on these lines the Government originally intended to go. At the time we introduced the Bill we had the support of at least three hon. members of this Council and of the two experts. The Bill, however, as now introduced, provides for compensation to be paid. I may say the Bill proposes to provide for compensation where it can be legitimately paid, not otherwise. I think this "not otherwise" comes in some cases, where claims may be paid which will not be legal. In the case of the windowless cubicle, we do not consider that is a case in which a claim can be legitimately made. The Bill, therefore, does not provide for any loss which may fall upon a man by precluding him from housing his tenants in windowless rooms. The Attorney-General went on to read from the *China Mail* an extract dealing with the subject and bearing out the views that he had put forward. The extract was as follows, and was taken from the issue of 23rd July:—"No one has any sympathy for the property-owner who allows his property to become insanitary of itself, who lets out his property to rack-renting, sub-tenants, or resorts to overcrowding to enrich himself. Not long ago Lord Rosebery delivered himself of a scathing denunciation of the slum landlord. In May of this year Mr. Walter Long, President of

the Local Government Board, replying to a deputation from the leading municipalities, said he entirely concurred with the view expressed. The owner of a slum property who allowed that property to get into a disgraceful condition, and imperilled the lives of those who lived upon it, was entitled to no consideration, and certainly no sympathy. Well, the Government do not recognise any right to compensation by persons who have their tenants in windowless cubicles. The compensation clauses provided for damage done to clothing, &c., during disinfection, compensation by the Sanitary Board. It is also provided that compensation will be given where the depth of buildings is limited to 40 feet, compensation for land left unbuild on to be fixed by arbitration. Also, where land is to be resumed for scavenging lines—a very valuable provision which the Government hope will meet with the approval of this Council; also the Bill will provide compensation for refusal to allow re-erection of buildings over the entrance to a street or over any portion of a street; also where the height of buildings is limited. The amount to be allowed is to be fixed by arbitration. The composition of the Board will be such as to command respect and confidence. The Government will appoint one member, the owner will appoint another, and the Puisne Judge of the Colony, in the case of a dispute, will be the umpire. In allowing for compensation for the lessening in the height of buildings, the setting back of buildings, and reducing the depth of buildings, the Government have stepped far further than they need absolutely have done; that is to say, there was precedent for not doing it. As the law exists, it has been enforced since 1889. It limits compensation at height of buildings. However that may be, this Council provides for compensation in numerous cases, and H.E. the Governor, after giving it due consideration, has come to the conclusion that it is right and proper that compensation in these cases should be allowed. So far as it relates to the abolition of windowless cubicles, however, no compensation is allowed. I have every reason to hope that the Council will receive my Bill with every satisfaction. I think for every reason I have advanced, the Bill as now before the Council should meet with practically unanimous support. I move the second reading. (Applause.)

Hon. F. H. May.—I beg to second. My hon. friend had fallen into one slight inaccuracy when he said that on the report of the Sanitary Commission no action was taken until the Bill was laid before the Council. As a matter of fact, the Insanitary Properties Ordinance, 1899, stands on the Statute Book, and it has effected many improvements. It is but right to say, at the same time, that in some instances some of the provisions were abandoned owing to opposition to them. There is a saying that history repeats itself, and I think that what that really means is that men learn so slowly the lessons which experience would teach them, that they commit the same mistakes over and over again, and that these mistakes entail the same consequences. Members of this Council will remember the prediction of Dr. Ayres in 1874, and history records that when the Public Health Act of 1875, the first real attempt to put the city in a satisfactory sanitary state, was brought in, it met with such strong opposition that many of its most important provisions were abandoned. How unwise, how foolish, were the men of those days who opposed that Bill. What a train of sorrow and sickness did their action in those days bring upon this Colony. I feel certain, sir, that their action will not be imitated now by those who sit here in their places at this table, and by my friend the Senior Unofficial Member, who was at that time a member of this Council, and who has since, I am sure, learned that the health of Chinese can be improved by the adoption of Western sanitary measures. My friend the Attorney-General has referred to the fact that the Government does not intend to give compensation for the abolition of windowless cubicles, and I would like to point out, because it is sometimes said that the Government is solely responsible for insanitary buildings, because the erection of these buildings was possible under its own laws, that even in the laws that existed before 1891 it was quite possible to construct houses of a sanitary type, which would have solved the cubicle question and given a window to each cubicle. We have it stated in that effect in the letter from Mr. Danby which he addressed to the Housing Committee which sat in 1894; and he cites in that letter that as long as the plans of Chinese houses comply with the requirements of existing building and Public Health Ordinances, "we architects are powerless to introduce such improvements as we should like if our clients refuse to adopt our suggestions, which they almost invariably do. Now, sir, I say it is very difficult to reform a habit which is so objectable as possibly being built under it, and if the Government were to blame in the past for not legislating in a more drastic manner, owners of properties must accept some responsibilities if they have not followed the advice of their architects and built houses that were reasonably sanitary. Sir, the supporters of this Bill—and I am sure everyone round this table will support it—do not pretend to believe that this will banish plague from the Colony for ever, but what they do hope is that, coupled with improvements of areas and the demolition of houses which no legislation can ever make thoroughly sanitary, this Colony will be put into such a condition that plague and other diseases will be lessened, and that when the wave of plague which at present has spread over a large portion of the globe shall have receded, the next wave that takes place will dash itself ineffectually against our shores and that a like fate will attend every other epidemic of infectious disease. (Applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai-Sir, I have nothing to say against the Bill; in fact, so far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that I, in common with my unofficial colleagues in this Council, support it heartily. With reference to the remarks of the Colonial Secretary concerning myself, that the health of the Chinese could be improved by Western sanitary measures, I may say, sir, I do not remember that at any time I made the assertion that the Chinese could not be improved by sanitary measures. I always believed that properly carried out, as well as any person in the world, and I do not oppose sanitary measures for the Chinese just because I think it would not improve them or benefit them. But do oppose any measures that have been hastily adopted. During the ten years that I sat on the Sanitary Board I opposed every measure which was introduced at the time, without having been thoroughly explained to the Chinese, and without adequate provisions having been made for

the carrying out of these measures. Now taking the present Bill, as I say, I only was opposed to the Bill on this account. We all agree, as the learned Attorney-General has said, that the sanitary improvement of the Colony is necessary, and we are all very anxious to support any measure for its improvement. But at the same time, sir, taking the Bill which was drafted in April and submitted to us in July, we could not possibly support it; in fact, we would have offered a very strong opposition to it, and the reason is quite plain, because, compare the Bill that was introduced in April with the Bill now before us, and one cannot but be struck by the change in the second one. The whole difference between the two Bills is the principle of compensation. We quite recognize that any private individual must keep his house in a sanitary order, and that the landlords must maintain their buildings or their houses in a sanitary condition. Now, what does a sanitary condition mean? Well, a sanitary condition varies from time to time. In this Colony, when sanitary science was scarcely known, some Ordinances were passed simply for the construction of houses, and the plans of houses were asked to be submitted to the Surveyor-General at that time the title of the Director of Public Works—for approval. When the plans had been approved, the Chinese were permitted to build their house in that particular fashion. Now, after a certain time, we have found out that these houses are badly designed, and we have also found that the sanitary science of our days is quite different from what it was before. Then we go up to the landlords and say—"We cannot allow this to be done, we must ask you to build your house, or to alter it, after a certain fashion, in order to meet the sanitary requirements of our present time." Now, landlords and owners of houses do not dispute that it would benefit the public health very much indeed if they were to follow out these later plans; but then they have already built their houses in accordance with the law which obtained at that particular time, and had the plans of their houses sanctioned by the prescribed authority at the Public Works Department, and they say, "If you wish us to alter our houses in order to suit or benefit the public, we will do so if you give us reasonable compensation," anything that tends to the public good must be paid for by the public. We hear of great sacrifices for the public good; well, such men cannot expect every landlord in this Colony, and every Chinese landowner, to be hero. They will bring in their money in houses because they will bring in an income to them of so much—perhaps—perhaps come to this Colony, relying upon the justice and fairness of English law and the protection of the English flag, and invest their money, and they thought at the time they invested in these houses that they were built in accordance with the law existing at the time. Now what right has any legislature to turn round to them, after making their investment, and say, "Modern sanitary science requires you to make certain sacrifices?" Suppose they have bought and paid for all these houses, are they going to be sacrificed for the good of the public without compensation from the public for it all? If any landlord likes to sacrifice his land for such a public purpose, he must be called a philanthropist and a public benefactor, but he can scarcely be considered a business man. No, the present Bill that has been drafted and submitted by the Government gives that compensation, and it is that that we have been fighting for. Our earlier opposition was not because we do not desire sanitary reform or improvement. A large number of my unofficial colleagues in this Council signed the petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking him to send out experts to examine into the condition of this Colony, and to report and make the recommendations to be carried out; and that shows, I think, because we are the representatives of the people, that there is a general feeling in the Colony for an improvement in sanitary matters in this Colony. We are all in favour of that improvement, the only thing we desire in return from the Government is that we get just compensation. If the Colony is to benefit by these sanitary improvements, it should pay for them. Now, as I say, the Government has recognised this principle, and so meets our principal objection to the Bill, but at the same time I regret to see that there is no provision in the Bill to deal with the windowless rooms, as the learned Attorney-General terms them, although they are better known under the name of cubicles. There is no doubt in my mind, and I do not think there can be in the minds of any one who has been in the Colony a few days and looked round, that the greatest sanitary evil amongst the Chinese is these windowless rooms. They are dark and unhealthy, and yet these cubicles have been permitted by the Government to exist. House after house has been built for years and years with these self-same cubicles, and all these houses have been permitted by the Government. And yet without these cubicles it is impossible for people to live in them with privacy. I say it is a very great mistake. Ordinary Chinese houses are about 15 feet wide; take away the thickness of the outer walls and you will find they are about 13 feet or 13 feet six inches broad and their average depth is about 40 or 50 feet; some go down to 30 feet. Now, what man can make use of a house like that or the floor of a house like that without cubicles? It is impossible for any family to do it if they are to have privacy, and therefore the Chinese have got into the habit of turning these long rooms of 40 or 50 feet, and only 13 feet wide, into a number of small rooms, which are called cubicles. Now, the growth of these cubicles is not Chinese altogether, for the Chinese learn to make use of the cubicle only in Hongkong. If you go to Canton and see the houses there, you will find nothing like cubicles in regular, proper Chinese houses. But the Government here, the law here, the Public Works Department here, have permitted the people living in these long, narrow houses to adopt this method of providing accommodation for their families. Now, what is to be done to do away with these cubicles? I understand it is not to be done in the Bill, which provides for open spaces in the front and back of buildings, and just now the learned Attorney-General says he wants to limit the house to 40 feet depth, in which case the walls will have to be thickened out a few inches. 40 feet by 13 feet—the depth is out of proportion to the width, and you can imagine a room 13 feet wide and 20 feet deep, inhabited by a number of the Chinese working class, who are none of the cleanest, and who will keep it for the moment up to the full capacity of the house that the law allows. It would have been much better if the Government had considered a plan to carry out the improvements at once, to give every cubicle a window and proper ventilation and light. If that were done, the great insanitary evil of this Colony would be done away with for ever, and I believe that plague would disappear from our midst, and the amount we saved every year would simply pay the expense the Government would be involved in granting compensation or in replacing every three houses in the Colony. I do not think it is necessary in the second reading to go into details of the scheme; that will come in its proper place, when I hope to be able to point out certain matters in various parts of the Bill which might be improved. All I can

FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the V.R.C.F.C. versus H.M.S. *Argonaut* at 2 p.m., to-morrow on the Naval ground, Gough, J. H. Seth; backs, J. Wicheil and J. Craig; Halves, Holmes, Hutton and Henderson; Forwards, Sayer, Bain, Humphreys, A. A. Seth, and another.

GRUUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 28th November.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest.
MALWA NEW	@ \$1,000/1,030
" OLD	@ 1,040/1,090
PATNA NEW	@ 995
" OLD	@ 1,027½
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PERSIAN (PAKRA)	@ 750/800

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager Mr. W. REULE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

There will be no Performance, as the Theatre is otherwise engaged.

SATURDAY EVENING.

"MAGDA." "MAGDA." "MAGDA."

MISS JANET WALDORF

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SCHWARTZ, Mr. Norval McGregor, and the

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This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers. Electric light and carries a doctor.

For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1197d]

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J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1298d]

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"THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1300d]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at Daylight.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1301d]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Capt. Todd, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at Noon.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1302d]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"AMERICA MARU."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

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FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 4th December, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [4]

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PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Do.	Do.
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Notely	Do.	Do.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PELUS"	1st December, 1902.
" "	"TYDEUS"	15th " "
" "	"TELEMACHUS"	31st " "
" "	"PROMETHEUS"	8th January, 1903.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
FOR AMSTERDAM AND LONDON.	"TANTALUS"	9th Dec., 1902.
" "	"ULYSSES"	23rd " "
FOR LONDON.	"PELUS"	6th Jan., 1903.
" "	"ANTENOR"	20th " "
FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT), (Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES).	"ALCINOUS"	20th Dec., 1902.
" "	"TYDEUS"	20th Jan., 1903.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	1st December.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	2nd " "
Kobe and Yokohama	"CHINGTU"	4th " "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	"CHANGSHA"	5th " "

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	30th November.
" "	"OOPACK"	10th December.
" "	"NINGHOW"	25th December.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAT"	20th December.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"MOYUNE"	3rd December.
" "	"NINGHOW"	27th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Dec. 1, 1902.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	R. P. Craven	Dec. 14, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	W. E. Craven	Jan. 14, 1903.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	SUNDAY, 30th November.
FOR FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 7th December.

* VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoons at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN."
Captain Schmitt, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 1st December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [1004c]



TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA,
IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU,"

3,876 Tons.
Captain N. Tate, will be despatched hence for MANILA, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at Noon.

To be followed by
"ROHILLA MARU,"
on or about 8th December.
Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable cabins. Excellent table. Unrivalled speed. Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1189d]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.
VIA

USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE
TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY

REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"CHANGSHA" leaves on 5th Dec.

"CHINGTU" " 20th Dec.

"TAIYUAN" " 20th Jan.

"TIENTSIN" " 20th Jan.

Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of ice and provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. C. N. Co., Ltd.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENMOHR,"

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [1187d]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ORONO" "About 10th Dec.

"CRODON" " 20th Dec.

1903.

"MOGUL" " 3rd Jan.

"HINDUSTAN" " 15th Jan.

"MACDUFF" " To follow.

"SHIMOSA" " " "

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [139d]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at MANILA, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at Noon.

This New Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [1270d]

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS

obtained from the best Santal Midy wood.

Unlike the sad oil of the Bazar, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations. Each tin capsule bears the name SANTAL MIDY.

SANTAL MIDY

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BENGAL,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., 22 S.S. Victoria.
From Persian Gulf, &c. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLENOGLE,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [874d]

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"KENNEBEC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or Loading of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Shipping Department,
J. W. BOLLES,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [1278d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 1st December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th December, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [1295d]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 28th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [1201d]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BAVERN"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [693c]

Intimation.

CLARKES B. & L. BILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [28]

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 28th November.	
IN LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/6 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/6 1/2
Diments, 4 months' sight	1/7 1/2
IN BERLIN, (demand)	M. 58
IN PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	1/6 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/6 1/2
IN NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	37 1/2
Credits, 30 days' sight	37 1/2
IN HONGKONG, Telegraphic Transfer	11 1/2
On demand	11 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	11 1/2
Private 30 days' sight	dom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	33 1/2 % prem.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	512 88
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	66.10
Bar Silver	21 11/16

Shipping.

Arrivals.

MICHAEL JESSEN, German steamer, 710, J. Jessen, 27th Nov.—Haiphong 22nd Nov., Pakhoi 25th, and Hoihow 26th, General.—Jessen & Co.	HAIPHONG, French steamer, 874, Ristorcelli, 27th Nov.—Haiphong 25th Nov., General.—Messageries Maritimes.	NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,062, Edward Findlayson, 27th Nov.—Taku Bar 22nd Nov.—Butterfield & Swire.	MAZAGON, British steamer, 3,279, G. Philipps, 27th Nov.—Bombay 6th Nov. and Singapore 20th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	KATSUYAMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,098, K. Hayashi, 28th Nov.—Nagasaki via Choshiro 27th Nov., General.—Tung Kee.	THALES, British steamer, 820, A. J. Robson, 28th Nov.—Swatow 27th Nov., General.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	SHANSHI, British steamer, 1,223, J. G. Carnahan, 28th Nov.—Canton 27th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.	AMERICA MARU, Japanese steamer, 6,307, P. d. Goings, 28th Nov.—San Francisco 30th Oct., Honolulu 6th Nov., Yokohama 20th, Kobe 21st, Nagasaki 23rd, and Shanghai 26th, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	DOTT, Norwegian steamer, 629, Th. Haraldsen, 28th Nov.—Bangkok 17th Nov., Rice.—Kia Tung Lung.	KOHSHANG, German steamer, 1,292, J. Spiesen, 28th Nov.—Bangkok 17th Nov., and Swatow 27th, Rice and Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.	CASSIUS, German steamer, 2,380, F. Gerlach, 28th Nov.—Chinkiang 23rd Nov., Peanut and Beans, &c.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.	WAKASA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. Macmillan, 28th Nov.—Yokohama and Ports 15th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	HONGKONG, French steamer, 742, J. Pannier, 28th Nov.—Hoihow 24th Nov., General.—Kia Tung Lung.	YIKSANG, British steamer, 1,225, G. H. Bowker, 27th Nov.—Swatow 26th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	MIEFOW, Chinese steamer, 1,321, Hoelger, 28th Nov.—Shanghai 23rd Nov., and Swatow 27th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
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Departures.

Nov. 28, <i>Coptic</i> , British str., for San Francisco.	Nov. 28, <i>Bayern</i> , German str., for Shanghai.	Nov. 28, <i>Halting</i> , British str., for Swatow.	Nov. 28, <i>Elita Nossack</i> , Ger. str., for Shanghai.	Nov. 28, <i>Pelchaburi</i> , German str., for Bangkok.	Nov. 28, <i>Wingsang</i> , British str., for Canton.	Nov. 28, <i>Kumao Maru</i> , Jap. str., for Japan.	Nov. 28, <i>Hong Wan</i> , J. British str.,
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Gentlemen's

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Department

Now Open.

28, Queen's Road

Opposite

Hongkong Hotel.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,

28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

Gentlemen's

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Now Open.

28, Queen's Road

Opposite

Hongkong Hotel.

FASHIONS FOR 1902-03

MAY NOW BE SEEN IN OUR

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

EVENING GOWNS. BALL AND WEDDING DRESSES. WALKING AND AFTERNOON

COSTUMES IN THE LATEST

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN STYLES.

SEASON'S STOCK OF RICH APPLIQUE TRIMMINGS, LACES, SILKS, SATINS,

PEAU DU SOIE, CREPE DE CHENE, CHIFFONS, GAUZES, ETC.

MAGNIFICENT FUR COATS AND CAPES.

FULL WINTER STOCK OF LADIES' JACKETS NOW ON VIEW.

HIGH CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

at 28, Queen's Road Central.